



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13.

The leader of the workmen's party in Lynchburg—one of the few places in the State in which that party has developed itself—is an individual named Moore, from Maine. Secret political organizations like the workmen's party and its prototype, the Know-Nothings, are not indigenous to the South, and like all exotics, can have but an ephemeral existence. They are invariably transplanted from that section of the country which gives origin to all the ills of the age, and which delights to honor such human monstrosities as Senator Blaine and General Butler, and rarely extend as far South as Virginia, but when they do, as in the case of Know-Nothingism, the ungenial climate always proves fatal to them. In this connection it may be remarked that the workmen's party of Baltimore seems to be doomed already, for Mr. J. B. Burleigh, president of the "association" at Govanstown, has just sent to his resignation, assigning as his reason for doing so the adoption of a platform "containing unconstitutional and repudiating principles calculated to deceive the public, and detrimental to the interest of all honest workmen, and on their behalf and also for himself he protests against them, as they do not represent the principles of common honesty, which is necessary to the success of any party." We hope and believe that the few Alexandrians who, under the desponding influences of the prevailing hard times, have allowed themselves to be inveigled into political fellowship with the members of the improperly named workmen's party, will, upon reflection, see the error of their way, and, at the next election, vote, as they have always done since the war, with the democratic party, which, being composed of workmen, must, of course, be the working man's friend.

Mr. W. F. Gordon announces himself as an independent candidate for the House of Delegates from Loudoun county, but says he will support the conservative platform and the State and senatorial conservative candidates. Mr. Gordon was one of the few Virginians who left the conservative fold, and was elected to the last House of Delegates as a republican. He is an able, cultivated and sociable gentleman, and his numerous friends throughout the State, while hoping he may be defeated by the conservative nominee, will be glad to know that he is on his way back to his old party.

"Let them alone,  
And they'll all come home,  
Wagging their tails behind them."

To quiet the fears of those who anticipate a war with Mexico, as the result of the operations now in progress on the Rio Grande for the capture of cattle there, it is mentioned that Senator Mata, the representative of the Diaz Government, who is now in Washington, says that he feels no apprehension of any rupture between the two countries, but, on the contrary, is sanguine of a happy termination of the long-existing difference. The country is in no danger from foreign enemies. Were it as safe from the machinations of those within as it is from the enmity of those without its borders, its prospects for the future would be more favorable.

The appointment as Minister to Sweden of Mr. John L. Stevens, last year the chairman of the republican State committee of Maine, and an old and warm personal friend of Senator Blaine, through whose influence the appointment was made, shows plainly enough that though the President has broken the vase of bloody shirt and hyena-like radicalism so far as to enforce the order of his predecessor for the withdrawal of troops from the State Houses of South Carolina and Louisiana, and to appoint three democrats to office, the scent of the roses hangs round it still, and is as fragrant as even to attract Gen. Butler.

A burnt child is afraid of fire. The South Carolinians were swindled to such an extent by the carpet-baggers that they distrust every word and action of the latter, and carry their want of faith to such a degree as to refuse to believe that their whitewashers are dead until they see them stiff and stark. The authorities of Columbia, last week, would not allow ex-Senator Owen to be interred without first opening the coffin in which his remains had been brought from Baltimore and identifying them.

The conservatives of Loudoun county have nominated Messrs. Cooke D. Luckett and Wm. Mathew for the House of Delegates. Mr. J. Lewis Coleman has received the nomination from Lunenburg county.

#### The Anniversary of Rubens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13.—The United States Consul at Antwerp communicates to the Department of the State an account of the communal fetes held in that city on the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rubens. The fetes commenced on the 17th of August, continued for ten days, and were, through Rubens, a glorification of Flemish art in general. The City Council appropriated 300,000 francs for the fetes and a deficit of 150,000 francs will have to be provided for. It is estimated that one million francs were expended in illuminating and decorating the city. The entire city was brilliant with illuminations, flags and trappings, the private citizen surpassing the officials in illuminative and decorative display.

#### The President Visits Senator Morton.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—President Hayes arrived at Richmond, Ind., at ten o'clock this morning, and was driven directly to Gov. Burbank's residence, and immediately repaired to the chamber of Senator Morton. No change was reported in the Senator's condition this morning.

#### The President's Trip.

At the military reunion at Dayton yesterday Gen. Benj. F. Butler made a short address to the soldiers, after which he introduced President Hayes, as follows:—"I have the honor to present to you the President of the United States, a distinguished citizen of this city, now at the head of the greatest and most powerful government in the world, who leaves his high duty to come here and show his regard for his old comrades, some of whom he recognizes, and for all of whom he feels the love of one soldier for another. Fellow-soldiers—the President of the United States."

The President replied as follows:—"Comrades and Fellow citizens—This greeting, I know, is not a personal compliment. This large assemblage of the disabled veterans of the volunteer army of the Union, and of citizens who sympathize with them, manifest by this welcome their respect for the office which for the time being has devolved upon me, and their patriotic attachment to the Government of the United States. These brave men fought and suffered to restore the Union of the fathers and to make perpetual the edifice of constitutional liberty which the fathers built. Their services and sacrifices will always be remembered with affection and gratitude, and good men and women will pray that the Supreme Ruler of the universe will forever have them, one and all in his special care and keeping."

Speeches were also made by Secretary of War McCrary, Chief Justice Waite, and Judge Bond, of Baltimore, after which the audience was dismissed for dinner.

At half past two o'clock from the platform where the unveiling ceremonies took place occurred one of the grandest scenes ever witnessed by those present. At least 20,000 people were crowded into the space of a city square, among them 2,000 ladies, while on surrounding slopes and knolls for two squares distant were seen half as many more. Four military companies escorted the President and party to the stand.

After prayer a chorus of two hundred voices sang "Freedom's Anthem" by Beethoven, accompanied by a home band.

At 3 o'clock President Hayes was presented to the immense concourse, and received with great cheers. He was given the cord to pull the canvass from the statue, but unfortunately it broke, and laughter and expressions of regret followed.

Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court of the U. S., from Baltimore, remarked:—"Mr. President, that is the first failure of the Administration," to which no one said a word.

The President remained standing some minutes while a ladder was procured, and the unveiling was completed amid cheers.

Mr. L. B. Guise, Local Manager of the Soldiers' Home, made a statement of the way in which the monument had been designed, completed and paid for. It was mainly the result of the efforts of the officers and veteran soldiers of the home, and designed to perpetuate the memory of valorous deeds of common soldiers and bear down to future ages the story of this wonderful institution. It is not only paid for, but there is a surplus of \$1,352.22 in the treasury with which to ornament the surroundings.

General J. D. Cox, of Toledo, then delivered an interesting and eloquent oration. He said hopes had been entertained of meeting here representatives from the other side in the late war. Although they were not here, it was believed an era of national brotherhood was again dawning on us. He said many good and true things about the soldiers in the ranks, as compared with the officers, that were warmly applauded.

The formal ceremonies having closed, calls were made for Gen. Butler, who said:—

Ladies and gentlemen—I am not willing to mar the beautiful exercises of this occasion by anything that I can say to you. Every motion of my heart, every thought of my mind, every pulsation of my intellect goes out on this occasion to the grand statue which records the noblest, the best, the bravest of mankind—the private soldier of the volunteer army of the Republic. [Cheers.] It was well enough for men bearing the epaulettes and insignia of rank, with a knowledge that to them should be a place in history if they did well in the performance of their duty, with the grand incentive of enrolling their names in history among the patriots who deserve well of their country, and to whom the country as the ages roll on will point to their children and their children's children of future generations, but to the private soldier, for whom there was to be no such name, no such history, who left the plow, the country, the college and the other seats of learning that he might do his duty. Where was the incentive? Look back to 1861; when the cry came up from Sumter that the flag of the Union had been fired on, and when the word went over the land calling every true son of America to do his duty, what was there except love of country, the love of liberty, devotion to duty, bravery and purity of motive to lead the private soldier in the ranks of his brothers to the bullets of the foe. [Applause.] To him individually there was no monument to him—most probably there was not a little grave. Of those who trod the whole Southern country through Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and along the line to Vicksburg, thence through Louisiana to Mobile and through the Carolinas to the sea until hecombs lay slaughtered on the banks of the Potomac, to them no individual monument shall be raised, but to them as representatives of their country all honor, all glory, all praise that Heaven shall give to mortal man belongs to them and to their only.

As the General retired there went up a general and lively call for another view of President Hayes, and he was prevailed on to step forward. He said:—

"My friends, few unpremeditated sentences, a little plain, soldier talk is all that you will expect. This moment reminds me, and as I mention it will remind very many in this great audience, of the first soldiers' monument that we erected in 1861. You all remember what then were all who took part in these first battles of the great conflict. You remember and can never forget the feelings of sadness with which we saw the remains of our dead comrades gathered up and placed in their last resting place. They were gathered up, you know, by the parties detailed to bury the dead, carefully, respectfully, tenderly, and when the shallow grave had been dug and in their uniforms they had been laid away and covered, then the comrades looked about to see what memento they could leave, and then left little fragments, fragments of cracker boxes, marking with a pencil the name of the regiment and company of the dead comrade, hoping that they would in some way be useful, little perhaps dreaming at the time that to the private soldier should be erected with granite and marble and brass such a structure as we now behold, and behold the change. Instead of that little fragment, perishable and fragile, we have these enduring monuments forever to gaze upon. How glorious the change. Does it not remind us of the growth in the sentiment of a nation, of the appreciation of the work that those men did? Then we hardly knew what was to be the result of it all, but now we know that these men were fighting the battle of freedom for all mankind. Now we know that they have saved to liberty and to peace the best part of the best continent on the globe. [Cheers.] As this work compared with the frail cracker box memento, so does the work which they have done compare with any conception of it which we then could have had. Forever hereafter we shall remember the American private soldier as having established a free nation, where every man has an equal chance and a fair start in the race of life. [Applause.] This is the work of the American private soldier, and as that monument teaches many lessons, let us not forget this one. It is a monument to remind us that many are still living of that great army who are the victims of that war. Some have lost limbs, some have lost those habits and characteristics which enable men to succeed in life. Wherever they are, let us remember always that the debt to the dead American soldier can be best paid by kindness and regard to the living American soldier. [Continental applause.] At the close of the President's address the audience were dismissed with benediction. In the evening the grounds were beautifully lighted by the veterans in honor of their guests."

THE FATAL COLLISION.—The following additional particulars of the collision in the English channel between the ships Forest and Avalanche have come to hand:—

The Forest struck the Avalanche between the main and mizzen masts, nearly cutting her in two. The latter sank immediately. The Forest, though utterly wrecked, kept afloat an hour or two. Three boats were launched from her, only one of which has yet been saved. It contained the twelve passengers already mentioned as saved. One boat was washed ashore and also several bodies. The other boat, it is feared, is lost. The Avalanche had sixty-three passengers, twenty-six saloon, seventeen second-class and twenty-third class—mostly soldiers. The accident occurred at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday night, seven miles off Portland.

The latest particulars show that over one hundred persons were drowned.

London, Sept. 13.—Further details concerning the collision of the ships Avalanche and Forest show that it took place at 9:15 o'clock on Tuesday night, a dozen miles southwest of Portland. Both ships were heading down the channel, but on opposite tracks. The Forest struck the Avalanche amidships, rebounded and struck her twice, further off, causing her to founder in about three minutes from the first striking. There was no time to launch the boats. The night was so dark that it was almost impossible to discern the mass of human beings struggling in the water below, but the survivors say they shall never forget the scene. The sea must have been literally alive with human beings, whose cries for help could not obtain any response. There was a steady drizzle, with occasional driving gusts of rain. The wind was strong and the sea very high. The cries were heard by the crew of the Forest, but they were unable to render any assistance. The Forest was very leaky, the water gaining so fast that the crew had to abandon her. Three boats were launched, and in these the whole crew of the Forest, as captain Lockhart supposed, with three men belonging to the Avalanche, took places. It appears, however, that in the hurry and excitement of the moment some of the crew were left, for the captain, in his boat, observed the signal lights burning. At that time, however, rescue was hopeless, and the poor fellows had to be left to their fate, the wind and sea being so rough that the men thought their boat would be swamped every minute. Unfortunately, in the case of two of the three boats, there is too much reason for believing these fears have been realized.

#### The Fairfax Delegate.

FAIRFAX, C. H., VA., Sept. 13, 1877.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

It is reported that the candidates for the Legislature in this county are to hold an experience meeting next Monday (Court day), when I hope you will have a reporter present. As invited by a retired candidate they are coming "to the front" and turning State's evidence. One admits he took part in the congressional convention that nominated Major Braxton, acted as vice president, voted to make the nomination unanimous, and at the election voted for the republican candidate. Another says he voted for Barbour, "with the consent of his friend Judge Cokerille;" another says he voted for Pearson "for reasons satisfactory to himself and his friends," and a fourth says he voted for Barbour, "who believed himself to have been wronged in convention both in the city of Alexandria and in Scott township, Fauquier county." Not one heretofore seems to have acted in accord with the party, hence I suggest that the primary be indefinitely postponed, and a free fight and race be had, which will be a lesson for the future and secure party organization, harmony and success.

Yours,

THE MOFFETT REGISTER.—Last year the whole amount paid by all the liquor merchants of the State into the Treasury was \$187,000. Richmond liquor merchants paid \$27,000.

Say that a man sells per day 60 drinks of spirituous liquors (tax on sale \$1.50), or 40 drinks spirituous liquors and 100 of malt (tax on the two \$1.50) his tax per annum (\$1.50 x 365) would be \$548. The tax on beer is 10 cents per gallon, making that amount would make a total of \$191,800 per annum for Richmond. Add to that \$20,000 for specific licenses and tax not collectible by the register, and the aggregate would be \$211,800. Ordinarily Richmond pays one-fifth of the liquor tax of the State. There is in this case reason to suspect that the law will not be as rigidly enforced elsewhere as in Richmond—therefore, say we will pay one-fourth of the whole amount, and we have an entire amount for the State of over \$800,000 per annum. The above estimate is a very low one. The dealer that doesn't sell \$8 worth of liquor per day can not keep going. The receipts of many are five times this sum. The estimate, therefore, makes liberal, even extravagant, allowance for "leakage" for the bar-rooms and stores that do not keep open on Sunday; and the many small establishments that do not sell malt liquor; and for the reduced tax the retail dealers pay.—Richmond Dispatch.

TAX ON RAILROADS.—A meeting of the Board of Public Works was held in Richmond yesterday morning, when the representatives of various railroad companies of the State submitted their views in respect to the assessment and taxation of the property of internal improvement companies. After hearing the statements and suggestions of the representatives and receiving a communication prepared in reference to the subject by a committee appointed by several railroad companies, the Board took the subject under consideration, and adjourned until this morning.

The Midland railroad was represented by Major Peyton Randolph and F. L. Smith, Jr. The value of the road-beds and tracks, as reported by the companies, range from \$1,700 to \$3,000 per mile. The total value of the roads, as reported, vary from \$4,500 to \$8,000 per mile.

#### Gambetta's Trial.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Gaulois says: "The judicial decision sentencing M. Gambetta to three months imprisonment for an outrage deprives him of civil rights for five years. Should, therefore, the judgment be confirmed he will be compelled to political retreat, which will be a mortal blow to his ambition." The Gaulois adds: "Thus the republican party loses at once its old consul and its young tribune. Will honest Grey be strong enough to replace them both?" The Figaro also insists on the same interpretation of the law in its effect on M. Gambetta.

#### The Yellow Fever.

There was no new case yesterday. The whaling schooner Charles Thompson, of Provincetown, arrived at New York, yesterday, from a cruise via Fernandina. September 3, Captain Leach was taken sick with yellow fever and died. On the 4th the second mate, and on the 7th the first mate, were taken down with fever, leaving the vessel without a navigator. On the 8th fell in with the bark Cacique, and Mate Cromie, of that vessel, brought the Thompson to New York for medical assistance.

#### The Eastern War.

A dispatch from a correspondent before Plevna, dated Saturday, September 8th, describes the situation at that date. The telegram gives a good idea of the great difficulties which the Russians have still to overcome. Its principal points are as follows:

"The attack upon Plevna resembles a siege more than anything else. So far there does not seem to have been a single shot exchanged by the infantry on the Russian right and centre. The fire of the Turkish redoubt of Grivica does not appear to have slackened in the least, despite the enormous number of shells thrown into it yesterday, and although we can see earth flying into the air in the middle of the redoubt, the Turkish guns reply as regularly as clockwork. It is evident none of the Turkish guns have been dismounted. It is very probable that the Turks have not many men in the redoubt. They are hidden in trenches and low places in the ground outside. A few only are kept in the redoubt for the management of the guns, and as fast as they are killed are replaced by others. The fire of the Turkish batteries in the hollow between Grivica and Plevna is less steady, and not so well sustained as yesterday. Probably some of their guns have been dismounted. I must say I do not believe much in the effect of the Russian bombardment. There were to be mounted altogether four hundred guns bearing on the Turkish position, but so far not more than one hundred or one hundred and twenty seem to have been brought into position, and the effect up to the present is very slight. They will have to come to much closer quarters."

The same correspondent in a later dispatch reports the continuation of this artillery duel on Sunday and Monday, during which the Russian batteries gradually pushed forward, as described in the official Russian telegram in front of Hadzovo. Four guns in the Turkish redoubt were dismounted on Sunday, but replaced during the night. They were on Monday replying to the Russian fire, but making sadly slow work in the midst of the shells poured into the redoubt. Every now and then the Turks suspended fire for many minutes as though the redoubt had been silenced, but after the pause came back a shell or two.

The correspondent also describes from personal observation the attack on Saturday by a column headed by General Shoboleff on the Russian left flank, near the Lovatz and Plevna road, against one of the redoubts on the southern side of Plevna. In this attack the Russians drove the Turks from their outlying positions, but as they neared the foot of the slope the Turkish fire became terrible from the parapets of the redoubt, poured forth a steady wave of flame, and the redoubt was hidden in thick, white smoke. The roar of the tremendous fire was simply fearful. I never heard anything like it. This lasted about twenty minutes, when the Russian fire became more regular, and the Turks then made a sortie from their draw, which was repulsed by the Russians in their turn, as was a second Russian attack on the redoubt, although it was this time supported by the fire of the Russian batteries and made with large reinforcements.

The following is a general view of the situation: It is obvious that the fortifications have been much strengthened since the last battle. The longer one looks at the place the more thoroughly does one feel the toughness of the Russian task. The position must be attacked as a whole and taken as a whole. If the northern ridge were taken and occupied the position of the central swell would not be materially impaired. Suppose a lodgment was effected on the central swell, that lodgment would be commanded by the northern ridge and the redoubts on the south of the town. All that is wanted to make the Turkish position virtually impregnable is the fortification of the ridge in front of the Hadzovo. Probably this was in front of the Turkish line, and this was not under taken, owing to the force available not being strong enough to hold so wide an area. According to the foregoing telegram an assault was fought for Tuesday. The Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas slept at Paredon Monday night, so as to be near at hand to witness it.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says it is announced from Ragusa that the majority of the Bosnian insurgents have submitted to the Turkish Government at Bosnia Serai.

The London Standard's Vienna dispatch says that the Serbian Government has prepared a circular to the Powers, explaining its reasons for entering into war.

It is reported again (this time from Shumla) that Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans. A dispatch from Ragusa reports that the Montenegrins Tuesday, at Jesero, defeated Haidz Pasha, who was marching to the relief of Nisnes. Six hundred Turks were killed and one hundred taken prisoners.

The new bridge over the Danube at Nikopolis was completed on Monday.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The Political Correspondence to-day announces that the united Russian and Rumanian armies have carried by assault the heights of Grivica, Osman Pasha's strongest position.

#### The Indians.

The following telegrams have been received from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Arizona:

"Abbott, at San Carlos, under date of 6th inst., telegraphs that Hoag informed me yesterday that Chief Wicaco and Little Wagon, of the hundred and fifty Warm Springs Indians have left their reservation. Gonda's band, with many other scattering Indians, are still here. White Mountain, with some Chiricahua, recaptured twenty-eight horses, eleven equines and two buffaloes on the 24th instant. The Warm Springs Indians have been ordered to go. Nothing has been heard from Rucker and Hanna since starting after the renegades."

The following is the substance of a telegram just received from Abbott, bearing the date of the 6th instant:—"Agent contemplating the moving Hoag's Indians within close proximity of this agency, so that they will be under his immediate charge. No doubt this should be done, but I do not think the Indians will want to come; probably White Mountain and what remains of the Warm Springs Indians will come, but I anticipate the Chiricahua, to a great extent, may leave if moved. They are very sulky, and have been for a long time."

In my opinion, it is only a matter of time as to whether those Indians will come or not. They may leave within a week and probably not at all. I consider the action preposterous and delicate.

McDOWELL, Major General.

Chicago, September 12, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C. The balance of the Lane Deer's village of hostile Indians, numbering three hundred men, women and children, surrendered at Spotted Tail agency yesterday. I consider the surrender of this village due to the persevering and energetic operations of the command of Col. Miles, who has followed them up since the engagement of December 18, 1876. There are now no hostile Indians north of British America except Joseph Nux Perces in the mountains near the National Park Mountains.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. General.

#### Delivered Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following has been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, Sept. 12. General Ord, under this date, reports that three of the parties concerned in the Rio Grande jail breaking were delivered last night to the U. S. authorities at Brownsville under the extradition treaty. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

In New York last night Kate Hayes, a young factory girl, and her lover, named Newman, quarrelled, when Newman cut the girl's throat with a knife, causing instant death. He then stabbed himself in the heart, inflicting a fatal wound.

#### Letter from Kansas.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
PUEBLO, Sept. 10th, 1877.—In my last I referred to the rapid growth of the State of Kansas, the extension of railroads, the building of new towns, &c. The change has been so great since my last visit to this section, four years ago, I have been led to enquire where the money comes from to build such fine school houses and other public buildings, &c., in almost every little town started, and I find that a great many of the cities and towns of the West, as well as the railroads and other corporations, borrowed on their bonds to make these improvements, and are now unable to pay their interest. Some of them have not paid their interest for three years, and are now asking for a compromise. The indebtedness of Leavenworth county is over one and a half million. They have notified the holders of their bonds that she cannot and will not pay the interest on her indebtedness. A correspondent of the Emporia News presents the details of a plan whereby the demands of creditors, the awards of the courts, &c., may be set at naught. The plan proposed involves the continual resignation of members of the Board of County Commissioners, by whom it is claimed legal levies can only be made, and says that many of the counties are determined to rid themselves of their enormous indebtedness by a resort to the most desperate means. The debt of Kansas city in Missouri is said to be greater than any other city corporation in this section. It is said "that money loves company. I was glad to find that we were in much better condition financially, than many of the Western corporations. In some cases compromises have been made at 50 cents on the dollar. This condition of things is not so bad in this State as it is in many other parts of the West. Notwithstanding the crippled condition of the various corporations the people appear to prosper, and many have been pointed out to me as being very independent, with all the comforts of life around them, who came West only a few years ago without a dollar. It is wonderful to see how rapidly the farms are being improved along the whole line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. My attention has been called by many fine improved farms with good dwellings and other farm buildings and all the comforts of a home around them that had not been located when I was out here four years ago. It is marvelous and would not be credited by some of our farmers who told the quantity of grain and other crops raised here. I was told by a man who was working a steam threshing machine near Great Bend in the Arkansas Valley that he had made contracts that would occupy his time until December to thresh out wheat for the farmers, and that he had in every case agreed to take all over thirty bushels to the acre for his pay, and on one crop he averaged forty-two bushels. A Mr. Anderson Yeatman, on Wright's Creek, made 75 bushels of oats to the acre on his upland, and 4½ to 5 tons of hay. I am told, has been cut this season on many farms. I have seen fields of corn said to average 12 feet in height. As regards the opportunities for securing and opening up desirable farms they are perhaps unequalled in any part of the West. Literally every foot of land is arable. Thousands of acres of government lands near the line of railroads are still unoccupied, and the low price for and terms of sale of the railroads lands make it within the reach of all to get a good farm at a small cost. Agriculture, implements and labor saving machines of all kinds can be worked to profit. You are at no expense for fences (the herd law being in force), no expense for roads, no expense for manure and fertilizers for the soil (nature having for ages been preparing for you.) When we consider the fame the Genesee Valley has acquired in the East we can say that a hundred Genesee valleys would scarcely be missed out of the great valley of the Upper Arkansas. All articles needed and luxuries can be purchased at the towns and stations along the line of the railroad, and all articles, great or small, produced by the settlers can be disposed of at the stations. The schools are good. The people I have met appear cultivated and intelligent, and churches are numerous. There is no scarcity of anything but ladies. I was told that the cry had been and is now, "Go West young man," but they wanted annexed, "Come West young woman." They wanted the girls to come to Kansas. They could not make it a matter of business to import them. So they would endeavor to attract by promising excellent society, advances of an elegant and refined character, and good husbands. They say the girls are much needed and admired, so much so that a very short time expires ere they become Mrs. so and so, and shining lights in their pleasant homes. So I would say to all young girls, and to the older ones who are tired of waiting, nothing can prove more beneficial to you than a trip West. Dropping this subject of interest to the ladies and returning again to the practical, the subject of sheep husbandry is in a fair way here to eclipse New Mexico, now celebrated and holding the supremacy. Kansas now holds firm in hand the sceptre of wheat, corn and cattle sovereignty, when ten years ago she was an infant, tottling forward with both hands outstretched for sustenance. Five years ago she produced hardly enough to meet the demands of home consumption; now she exports wheat and corn by the million bushels, and upon her magnificent expanse of grazing grounds feeds cattle for the markets of the world. For sheep range find Southwestern Kansas preeminently adapted, the extent of the range on either side of the A. T. & St. Fe R. R., east of the cattle quarantine line, at Dodge City, being practically unlimited. I am told that this section was selected by James M. Dillard, a native of Kentucky, and for many years a successful breeder of the higher as well as the common grades of sheep in that State. When Mr. D. started in the winter of 1874 and 1875 in search of a location to engage largely in sheep raising, he divided the territory of observation with his partner, the one taking Texas and Southwestern Colorado, and the other Kansas and North Colorado. In the spring they met in Colorado to compare notes and decide. The question, so far as Texas and Colorado was concerned, was soon disposed of, because of the fact of the range being already occupied to such an extent as to exclude all new comers from territory other than that so far west as to be practically beyond civilization, and another objection was the exceeding dryness of the soil and streams; these, with many others, were advanced, and they became satisfied that Southwestern Kansas presented all the advantages, with very few of the disadvantages, and they secured a section of land from the railroad company. They have now over 5,000 sheep herded upon the wild lands tributary to Pawnee. Mr. Archer another large owner of flocks, and experienced by reputation, the owner of the famous ram Denver, winner with his ewes of Centennial honors, says he regards the grasses of Kansas better than those of Colorado, New Mexico, or any portion of country on the west side of the plains; here the grass grows thicker and larger, with less alkali, which is injurious to the wool; the water facilities are better than any other section I know of in the West. We have, he says, milder winters, fewer storms and lighter winds, and less expense in providing food and shelter than in North Kansas and Colorado. Hon. Cyrus Frye, of Great Bend, was the first in this country to test the sheep question. He started in 1874. (Very few of the large number here at this time date back more than two years.) Mr. Frye wintered his stock without feeding a peck of grain, and said no flock could have looked better in the opening spring, but last winter he was a mild one; he had to shelter them but ten days, and feed on hay; he did not lose a single sheep out of his large flock. He has increased his flock this year by purchasing 1,200 head of the Ohio Merino cross. Mr.

Dillard, last fall, drove 2,700 head from Colorado to winter. He sheared from his Mexican 4½ pounds, and from his improved, 6½ pounds of wool. Mr. Wardsworth, whose place is near Larned, brought 2,500 head of coarse wool sheep from Missouri in 1875, and has been much pleased with his experience; he sheared the spring after 4 pounds; the wool sold for 25¢ per lb., and he had an increase of 800 lambs from 1,200 ewes. Continuing our journey, we reach the flourishing city of Pueblo, in Colorado. This is the present terminus of the A. T. & St. Fe R. R.; it is located at the junction of the Arkansas and Fontaine Qui Boille rivers, on the site of an old trading post. The first permanent settlement was made in 1859, though the city did not grow until the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad reached this point, in 1872. The business of the city has been much increased by the completion of the A. T. & St. Fe R. R., which reached here last year. Pueblo controls a large share of the great mining districts of San Juan, Sangre de Cristo and Rosita, as well as the stock growing region to the south and west of the city. Her trade extends south as far as New Mexico and west as far as the Rocky Mountain region. It is located in the Rocky Mountain region. It is located in the Arkansas Valley, and has been for years gone by the winter resort of the Indians and trappers on account of its warm climate. Severe storms are unknown and sleighing is a luxury, (it is said) which cannot be enjoyed on account of the almost total absence of snow. The expense of living is but little greater than in the Eastern States, and many of the necessities of life cheaper. From this point there are two main routes to the mines and Southwestern Colorado, one by Canon City, 40 miles west of Pueblo, thence to Lake City, from which point roads and trails reach into all the mining districts. The other route is southwest to La Villa, and from thence via Fort Garland to the mines. As we ride over the line of the railroads we pass many immigrant trains, which are called ships of the plains at sea, and often we find them at anchor with clothes lines stretched, which indicate that a day of rest has been taken, which is employed in washing clothes, &c. In my next I may write of the mines and mining country.

#### THE ILLINOIS KU KLUX.—Governor Wade

Hampton stopped in Chicago, yesterday, on his way to Rockford, where he will address the Agricultural Society of Winnebago county. During his stay there he remarked that Mr. Jefferson Davis had been invited two years ago to address this same agricultural association at Rockford, and the Grand Army of the Republic would not permit him to speak. Anonymous letters were sent to Mr. Davis, in which threats were made against his life should he make the attempt to accept the invitation.

"I have been threatened myself anonymously," said the Governor, "and my life is now in which I am threatened with assassination. I dare attempt to address a crowd at Rockford, and these letters are written by cowards. The meanest anonymous letter ever written, I think, was mailed from Chicago. It was addressed thus:

"To Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C., or wherever else the damned villain may be. Curses on his soul!"

Large sales indicate the merits of all good articles. Druggists sell more of Dr. Ball's Baby Syrup than of all other remedies for the cure of Baby Disorders. 25 cents a bottle.

#### DIED.

On the 10th instant, at Waterloo, King George county, Va., the residence of Lewis Ashton, esq., SAMUEL EMMETT MOORE, second daughter of Elizabeth and the late Geo. Mason Moore, U. S. Navy.—(Washington, Baltimore and Frederickburg papers please copy.)

#### PORT WINE.—Mr. A. Speer, of New

Jersey, whose Port Grape Wine has such a reputation, and which physicians prescribe so generally, has written a great deal on the making and management of wine. Mr. Speer was the first in this country who introduced the art of making wine from Porto Grape, which is now the best wine to be had.

#### NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!—I have

removed from 89 King street to 62 King street, corner of Fairfax, where I am now ready to supply all with Clothing and Gent's Furnishings. My stock is now complete in all its branches, consisting in part of Suits of the Cheapest Material, well made, shopped and cheap. Thanking my customers for past favors, I shall spare no effort to deserve their future patronage, at my new store, No. 62 King street, corner of Fairfax.

aug 8 S. DEALMAN.

#### TEETH, if not kept clean, soon decay.

Young people, remember this, Use J. W. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER. It will preserve them through life. Sold by druggists. 25¢ per bottle. Feb 28-75

#### HARD TIMES demand economy. Practice it.

Renovate your soiled Gloves with J. W. VERN'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER